

OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

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**THE COMING ELECTION IN ENGLAND.**  
*Continued from The N. Y. Tribune.*

LONDON, March 13, 1857.  
 "Stand between two churchmen, good my Lord;  
 For on that ground I'll make a holy descent."

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**RETIREMENT OF THE SPEAKER.**  
In the House of Commons, on Tuesday evening  
March 10, Lord Palmerston said that he had

vote of thanks to the Speaker for his able and distinguished services in the chair during the long period nearly eighteen years. That man must be an essentially superficial observer of the proceedings of Parliament, who has not remarked how much the usefulness, the respectability and the influence of the House depended on the manner in which the person who filled the chair discharged his duties. Addressing the Speaker, his lordship said:

sentiments which arose in the minds of all who heard him.

"That the thanks of this House be given to Mr. Speaker for his eminent and distinguished services during the period of nearly eighteen years, for which he has filled the chair of this House; that he be assured that this House will ever prize and value his services; and that he be discharged the duties of Speaker under circumstances requiring unprecedented labor and exertion, and that this House entertains the strongest sense of firmness and dignity with which he has maintained its privileges, of his unremitting efforts for the business of the House, and that he be invited to the presence of the House to assume, and of the urbanity and kindness which have uniformly marked his conduct in the chair, and which have secured for him the esteem and gratitude of every member of this House."

The resolution was received with loud cheers, and was carried by one of the most unanimous and enthusiastic votes ever recorded in the House of Representatives. There were 300 yeas for the contrary opinion.

The Speaker, in a voice broken with emotion, then proceeded to address the House, which remained re-

I specially unconvicted while he was speaking. He said that I could assure the House of the fact that I was not a member of the House. I was pleased God to enable me to transact the business of this chair. I have had abundant opportunities of experiencing the kindness and forbearing indulgence which it has shown to me under all circumstances and on all occasions. I have been able to maintain sufficiently control my feelings so that I have been able to express my gratitude for the crowning mark of your favor and approbation [Loud cheers]. I can only assure you that I shall cherish to the last hour of my existence the remembrance of the proceedings of this day and the resolution to which we have unanimously agreed [Cheers]; that great and valuable reward of public servants [Loud cheers]. In all sincerity, and from the bottom of my heart, I thank you for the distinguished honor which you have conferred upon me [Loud cheers].

Lord Palmerston was then called to the House would have been the precedent followed on similar occasions were not acted upon now. He would therefore move that an address be presented to the Crown praying that a special act of royal favor be conferred on Mr. Shaw Lefevre.

Sir John Pakington, in appropriate terms, seconded the motion, which was put and carried amid loud applause.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.  
WHAMPOA, Nov. 24, 1856.  
The Hon. Gerrit Smith, Armstrong, arrived in the S-

When Commodore Anshun arrived in the Siam, Jacinto at Hong Kong, from Shanghai, on the 8th of November, he found hostile relations existing between the British authorities and Yeh (pronounced Yeh), the Imperial Commissioner and Governor of Canton. The question had become concentrated on one point—the right of the British and all other foreign functionaries to have an interview with Yeh within the city, and not through indirect and subordinate channels. This demand the Imperial Commissioner contemptuously and perniciaciously denies. The British had canonized, as well as they could ascertain the locality, the Governor's residence and other public buildings. The United States ships Portsmouth and Levant were here at the commencement of the difficulties, but very judiciously sent a force to Canton to protect the American Consulate and American citizens. This force was under the direction of the most intelligent and judicious officer, Commander Foote, who did all in his power to confine the force to its legitimate purpose, and in no way to compromise our authority. But, un-

might complain. Such was the condition of things when the San Jacinto ran up to Whampoa on the 11th, the nearest point to Canton she could reach. The French had also placed a force in the French

to position, which was not done with the regularity of the French, and all next day she lay at the mercy of the fleet; but not a shot was fired at us. The Commodore, believing from this forbearance that the disposition or the ability of the fleets to do us further injury was at an end, directed the Capt. Foote to keep the ships in position, and to be ready to fire upon the first opportunity. When we returned, with the gentlemen who had accompanied him, to the San Jacinto, and directed a letter to the Imperial Commissioner, complaining of the outrage upon our flag, and informing him of the redress he had taken, asking an explanation before taking further measures, and giving twenty-four hours from the time the letter reached his Excellency for a reply. The letter also stated the means he was taking, and the wish he also to preserve our neutrality.

Before the expiration of the time given Yeh, it was reported to the Commodore that the Chinese were renewing and strengthening their means of assault, throwing up new batteries, &c., and he therefore directed them to be stopped. Under this order the firing was renewed on Thursday morning from our ships and very actively from the forts. It continued with daily assiduity, the landing parties until the following morning, when all the forts were in our possession. Our loss was three men killed by the enemy, two by accident and nine wounded. The only man seriously injured on board ship was the marine shot in the Portsmouth, in the action of Sunday. The four men killed by the enemy were named Ed. Muller, Alfred Turner, Henry Sand and — Mackin. So much for the war, and now for the diplomacy. An hour after the firing commenced, and within the 24 hours allowed him, if Canton was the point his communication was to reach, the reply of Yeh was received, but only reached the Commodore that night. It was conciliatory in tone, default in fact. He expressed good will and moderation of spirit, but said that the *gentry* of Canton had *accused* us of an English alliance; and although he had taken steps to procure information and explanation, he could get none. He did not disavow the act of the forts, and said that the only security he could give us would be the advice not to pass the forts in this excited state of the popular mind. At the same time the French and Portuguese flags passed with impunity. In reply to this he was informed of the reason for renewing an assault, all his good wishes were reciprocated, the neutrality of the Americans was asserted, and the hostile tendency of his letter was pointed out. The result was expressed in English, as translation could be procured, in the following words without reply. It has been again sent him, and thus the matter rests. Meantime the American forces are destroying the forts, because, if simply taken, with their immense resources they are immediately reequipped, and it is circulated far and wide that our men have been driven off, to the detriment of all our future influence and negotiations.

Where the matter is to end, none can see. The squadron here is small, and steamers not drawing over ten feet are needed, even if only to act upon the defensive.

I have endeavored to present you with a truthful statement, and have not left out acts which might be used against the Americans by those seeking to out them in the wrong.

An interview had by Commodore Armstrong and Dr. Parker, our Commissioner, with the British Admiral and Sir John Bowring, has been much perverted. The conference was confidential, but I assure you our neutral position was maintained, clean and clear of all other questions, alliances and complications.

**KANSAS.**  
From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., March 15, 1857.

Mr. Secretary Woodson is now the straw of this unbugabated dependency. He has not yet "called out the militia," nor has he given vent to his powers as a ruler in the shape of a proclamation. It rather too early yet; the grass has not grown for the horses of invaders; besides, I believe the majority of thinking Pro-Slavery men have been talked into the conviction that the quiet policy is the safest and quite secure, as matters stand. There is one immense drawback, however. If Free-State emigration continues to pour in as rapidly as of late, Kansas would make a funny Slave State. True, a portion of these are unquestionably of the doughface order, who will submit to Kansas being a Slave State or anything else so that people will keep quiet and let them make money. But the great mass of the emigrants to Kansas are of the thinking, "fanatical" tribe, who have a theory about "Democracy" of their own. Border Rufianism is lashing itself into a fury as it contemplates the incoming tide of emigration. Whatever a few enthusiasts may think and say, there is not a

Should Geary not return here, his administration may be summed up thus: He came to Kansas dur-

ing a war provoked by every atrocity, which should not have terminated but with the usurping Government, and by aid of promises, threats, and troops, brought it to a close so that all the advantages of peace inured to the Pro-Slavery party. He was the direct instrument of brutal and irregular imprisonment of settlers in arms to protect their rights. He quarrelled with Lecompte because that functionary chose to be still more irregular than he was. He legalized the bogus Legislature to the extent of his authority, criticised their past legislation as infamous, and helped them to enact laws still more infamous. By secret promises to all parties, he only succeeded in exciting a very

I have just been down to the Miami lands, and find them in the same situation as the Shawnee. More than one-half of the month devoted to taking the census is gone, and I have not seen a census taker or his deputy, or heard of them, nor have I been able to find any man who has. By one section of the law, no man arriving in Kansas after last Sunday, can vote at next June election. On that day there was not 300 voters on all of these border reserves, but I am advised that they will contain a sound listed population of voters of upward of 3,000. Feeling is getting more excitable on the border. A few days ago a gentleman driving his team through Westport saw a crowd. Some of these hailed him, and asked if he was "Law-and-Order." He replied in the affirmative, and added that he had sworn to support the Constitution of the United States. "You are a damned traitor," they cried. "He was on the goose!" "Yes, he was," he responded. "Well," they added, "We have got 3,500 men here who own claims in the Territory, and who are listed by the Sheriff, and will vote." Several added: "Aye, and do anything else to trot the d-d Abolitionists through." The reluctant "Law-and-Order" man left. The re-

FROM A FRIEND IN KANSAS.

MONKKA,\* Linn County, Kansas, }  
March 7, 1857. }

Having another five minutes to write in (an opportunity occurring to send to the river) I must improve it. There will be a good deal of suffering from privation in the Territory this Spring, and what makes it the more painful, is, that there are large quantities in store at St. Louis awaiting shipment. But the people here feel a reluctance to send for them, in consequence of the management in distribution; and the merchants at St. Louis cannot well forward them without orders. It seems hard that the generosity of the North should not meet its necessities, and still harsher that the suffering subjects should not receive the relief sent them by sympathizing friends. I do not know where the fault is, but there is a fault somewhere, and Kansas is suffering intensely from it. But I hope her friends will not hold back but pile up the clothing, and bedding, and provisions, and seeds, and roll them over the borders, cover up the Committees, and fill every mud hut, and shanty, and log cabin till the shout of plenty shall go up from every sad hearth-stone in Kansas.

I passed a little cabin, 7 or 8 feet square, and about five feet high, where lived a man and wife, and five children. To-day they are poor. Last year they were rich. To-day they hover close together over a stick of soap, and a piece of meat. Last year they had a good warm house, stoves and furniture. Now they go hungry and sometimes suppers to bed. Last year they had corn, wheat, and meat, and flour, — and cows, and pigs, and chickens. Last year the wife was a lively, intelligent and happy woman. To-day she is cold, sullen, and dejected, and bereft of her reason. Border Ruffians burned their houses, drove off their stock, destroyed their provisions, took him prisoner, drove her about with their bayonets, made her cook for them meal after meal, sometimes from darkness to daylight, while they held their revells. Frightened at their threats and monsoons, and worn down by their oppressive demands, she shrunk under the blows, and will probably never recover. But I hope Kansas will be better soon.

I observe an abundance of *grape vines* along Sugar-creek bottoms. The native grape is a large, blue, sweet fruit, and said to equal the Catawba or Cabella.

Strawberries grow also in great abundance. Owing to the very singular position of the limestones—rock-strata near the top of the "divide"—their content washings and decomposition continue to enrich the land below, causing the grass to grow in great luxuriance, making the best feed for stock during Summer and Winter.

In the bottom-lands the grass and weeds grow as high as a man's head on horseback. This makes a very hot fire and kills out the timber. When the fires and cattle are kept out, there will be timber enough for the country. As ever, for God and Humanity.

JOHN C. WATLES

\* Menka, the Indian name for "Morning star."

Correspondence of The Evening Post.  
WASHINGTON, March 29, 1857.  
Robert J. Walker's letter of acceptance of the Kan-

Government was finished last evening. In it he assures the President, to whom it is addressed, that he had been induced to change his determination to decline the office by the Executive's assurances of the importance of the mission, and of his own peculiar fitness for it. He reiterates his belief in the soundness of the principles of "popular sovereignty" announced in the Kansas-Nebraska act—a principle, in his opinion, constituting the basis of all free government. He maintains that it must yet have a triumphant and beneficent operation in Kansas, and that it would be folly to swerve from it or adopt any substitute for it in the government of the Territory. For himself, the new Governor declares he shall insist on the right of the majority of the people of Kansas to send to Congress their representatives, and shall resist any attempt of the influence or of a resident minority to impose a constitution or a code of laws abhorrent to the will of the majority.

In the maintenance of this purpose he calls upon the brave and intelligent citizens of Kansas for their aid, expressing a confidence that they will submit to no peaceful arbitration of the questions in dispute among them, which is provided by the Constitution and laws of the land. He assures them that he goes out to his labors with the expectation that no appeal to arms will be needed to sustain the action of the civil

There is above all of Gov. Walker's letter a derived one of his personal friends, who has seen the letter. To the principles declared in it, the representatives of the Kansas Pro-Slavery party now in Washington have given their assent, promising Walker their support. The correspondence has been faithfully carried out—they understand it, I suppose.

Gov. Walker still maintains the opinion expressed in his published address to the people of Pennsylvania, and before President Buchanan's election, that as a trial of the principles of the organic act of Kansas he will make a Free state decision. In this sentiment, he is in accord with the Buchanan camp, and hence avowed, with more than his usual explicitness, to the some of the more ultra Southern politicians, that the Democratic party of the North cannot safely stand the continuance of the violent Pro-Slavery policy heretofore pursued in Kansas. He is in this sentiment, also, in accord with the slaveholding section, and will utterly rely on the Northern wing of the Democracy to attempt by violence to counteract the operation of those laws of God and Nature which will ultimately make Kansas a Free state. It is, therefore, a fitting report him that on the removal of Judge Lecompte and his associates, the Free State cause will manifestly have such satisfactory manifesto that it will invite avowed support on this character.

By his own desire, Governor Tyler's commission will not take effect till the second Monday in May, under the cranks and convention act, passed by the State Legislature, and the delegates to the Constitutional Convention will have been completed by the first day of April, the new governor will be saved from the trouble of discriminating between legal and illegal candidates for the right of suffrage, and the question of the right of suffrage which might devolve upon him while the enumeration of voters is taken. He will merely be compelled to enforce the provisions of the act on the third Monday in June—the day when the sixty delegates to the Constitutional Convention are to be chosen. It will be interesting to see what that Convention shall have to say in relation to the question of the right of suffrage, and the constitution establishing Slavery, which it is to be submitted to Congress, without the subsequent ratification of a popular vote, to hear the Governor's testimony as to the fairness with which the experiment of popular government has been conducted, and to see whether the people three-fourths of whom, at least, are opposed to its adoption.

Mr. F. P. Stanton, the newly-appointed Secretary of State for Kansas, will proceed at once to Kansas, and exercise the Executive functions until the Governor's arrival.

The New-Jersey Kansas Party will leave New-York  
for Kansas on Tuesday, April 14. Persons wishing to emigrate  
the Territory will find it greatly to their advantage to go with

tematic colonization has already been set forth in columns. Branches in every town in our State are invited. Dr. Horatio Robinson is President; Levi Benson, Secretary; Henry C. Hall, Treasurer; H. Benson, R. F. Russell, and Benj. F. Hall, Executive Committee.

in An Occasional Correspondent.  
BOSTON, March 28, 1857.

There has been the devil to play heresetics loose. I wrote to you last, and with no lack in the market the pious currency, which is the only legal tender to this general creditor of mankind, and plugging hot into the bargain. You will believe me when I tell you that Governor Gardner has contrived to tread on the toes of all the ministers in Massachusetts at once, who, you know, are rather a legions of a sort of generation. In his proclamation for a day of General Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, he enumerates many of the reasons we have for putting ashes on our heads and sack-cloth on our backs,—but by no means all of them,—his Excellency proceeds to exhort those "who are called to minister at God's Altar to abstain from political discussions and secular considerations," in their discourses on that day! Now, Fast Day has always been regarded as an open day for open questions, when the clergy should relieve their consciences of any perilous stuff that weighed upon their hearts, without offense to the bunkers of our saints of their communion. On that day topics—such as Slavery and Rum—usually the *taboo*, may be raised without offending the delicate nostrils in the congregation. It was a great blunder in the Governor's part. He ran before he was sent. Nobody could run for any other service. The necessity of a safety-valve to minister as well as to a steam-boiler is generally admitted and admitted. It may prevent a dangerous explosion at an inconvenient time. His Excellency might as well have counseled the plugging of the nooses of all the tea-kettles in his dominions. The ministers resent this advice as impudent and a Convention of them at Springfield said of Cook's attempt to knock Senator Sumner's brains out, "wholly uncalled for." Many of them declare that they will not read this Proclamation from the pulpit, as the wint is, on the Sunday before the next, altogether, they are in a very wholesome state of indignation. You will be pleased to read, however, that one clergyman, at least, has expressed determination to acquiesce in this advice. The Rev. Theodore Tilton, whose reverence for the Bible is so widely known, declares that he will forego on that day all political and secular discussions, according to his Excellency's suggestion, and edify his hearers with a Discourse of *Lyons*! It would be safe to predict that the Minister will be crammed to hear it.

foot have had an alarm of a new slave-hunt being foot in this part of the national preserve, as you are already told your readers. I have little doubt that there was ground for it, though it would not be expedient to lay all the particulars before all your readers. It might expose the workings of the Underground Railway, and of the Underground Telegraph which runs alongside of it, in a way which might lead to the blocking of the rails of the road, and the interruption of the wires of the other. It is enough to say that the intelligence came from more than one distinct source, and was conclusive enough to make it advisable to put the man beyond the reach of Marshal Freeman and his Cavalry Brigade. And, talking of that, I have had at the good effect of reducing the vote for Brigadier Andrews by about one-half in the House of representatives. Before it, I think he lacked only a vote for an election; since then, his vote fell nearly if not quite one-half, and he is probably shivered for a year at least. When the members had it brought home to their minds that the Second of June was more than a probability, they felt the danger of putting the command of the militia into the hands of a creature of the Slave Government at Washington. The possibility of such a malign conjunction should be prevented by a positive prohibition. There is no need of our binding ourselves hand and foot any more closely than we are now at the feet of the slavcatchers. And this incident has also given a slight flip to the legislative mind in the matter of Judge Loring. It has reached men's minds as to his doings, and taken in connection with the natural resentment of the legislative mind at the impertinence of his letter to the committee to which his case was referred, may result in his comfortable excommunication from his office. Two hearings have been had and another is to be the place next week. Was it **THE TRIBUNE** that suggested that Judge Loring should go to his Committee in connection with the defiance of the State? I think you were mistaken — as I rather think compelled to elect between the two, he would elect that and leave the Judgeship, as the less lucrative of the two. A United States Commissioner with a good run of business, as Mr. Loring has, is more than a Probate Judgeship comes to you. You see the dropping of either office would be, in that of Trineau's bottle, not only dishonor but infinite loss.

One of the Know-Nothing nostrums for the amendment of our Constitution has been made up ready for administering. I mean the one requiring a voter to know how to read and write as a qualification for the ballot-box. It has a look of common sense about it; but when I consider what sort of men entirely up to both these feeble make of themselves, I am not sure that those desecrated the ballot-box by their illiterate hands. I have long thought that an inability to read and write would be the best of all recommendations for a candidate for the Presidency, as such a one would be free from those temptations of pen and ink which have been the ruin of so many hopeful prospects. Another *botas*, requiring a residence of fourteen years before a man can vote, has been laid upon the shelf in the Senate by a large vote. That is, it was referred to a Committee, and the understanding that it was never to be heard of again. The friends of the measure indulged in high-flown threats, if the opposition to the bill should be withdrawn. They even went so far as to say that it would give the Government to Mr. Adams in another year. A measure more likely to intimidate nervous Republicans could hardly be imagined, and you may infer from its being ineffectual that the Republicans have picked up a little of the pluck they dropped last Autumn, when they let Mr. Gardner come in by default. There is no doubt then, I suppose, that this cumulative calamity will be spared us. Another amendment to the Constitution, now ready to be submitted to the people, provides for the election of Representatives by districts instead of by towns. The object is to diminish the influence of large towns, and the objection is that such diminution would increase the power of the lobby and facilitate the rolling of logs. But, then, we have the example of your State, where the districting system prevails, and where, I understand, no logs ever roll across the legislative hall, and the lobby is used merely as a means for the passage of members, never of laws. So we will be for the best in any event.

Miss Agnes Robertson and Mr. Bourciacoff have been playing here for three weeks at the Boston Theater to very full houses. Her benefit last night was a genuine bumper. The extent of the stage at this house gave an opportunity of presenting Miss Robertson in dramatic roles of the most "fantastic" and weirdly weird put upon the stage. All particulars of costume and scenery, and the puppets and tableaux were managed with great taste and skill. A new scene, representing the attacks of Snowdon, and the effect of the moonlight on the sea, was, was pronounced by competent judges one of the finest scenic effects ever produced on any stage. Miss Robertson has been so long an established favorite here that it was impossible to make us like her better than we did before. But she has been so good to us so many times, that we are now surrounded by the stage Mr. Bourciacoff and his new to most of his auditors, and they first heard the power of the magnetic influence he sends over his audience by its effect upon themselves. It is something extraordinary and must proceed from a natural gift, and not from any mere trick of art. I never knew a crowded theater so intensely absorbed than at certain parts of his scenes as Grimaldi, as the Phantom, and as the